## Polynomial Factoring solution (version 48)

1. The quadratic formula says if  $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$  then  $x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$ . Use the quadratic formula to solve the following equation.

$$x^2 + 4x + 15 = 0$$

Simplify your answer(s) as much as possible.

Solution

$$x = \frac{-(4) \pm \sqrt{(4)^2 - 4(1)(15)}}{2(1)}$$
$$x = \frac{-(4) \pm \sqrt{16 - 60}}{2(1)}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{-44}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm \sqrt{-4 \cdot 11}}{2}$$

$$x = \frac{-4 \pm 2\sqrt{11}\,i}{2}$$

$$x = -2 \pm \sqrt{11} \, i$$

Notice that i in NOT under the square-root radical symbol!!

2. Express the product of -8 + 3i and 4 - 5i in standard form (a + bi).

Solution

$$(-8+3i)\cdot(4-5i)$$

$$-32 + 40i + 12i - 15i^2$$

$$-32 + 40i + 12i + 15$$

$$-32 + 15 + 40i + 12i$$

$$-17 + 52i$$

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3. Write function  $f(x) = x^3 - 7x^2 - 6x + 72$  in factored form. I'll give you a hint: one factor is (x+3).

Solution

$$f(x) = (x+3)(x^2 - 10x + 24)$$

$$f(x) = (x+3)(x-6)(x-4)$$

4. Polynomial p is defined below in factored form.

$$p(x) = (x+7) \cdot (x+2)^2 \cdot (x-1)$$

Sketch a graph of polynomial y = p(x).

